MONARCH

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Economic Woes Plague Fine Arts

By Liz Shonter

The Fine Arts department of Saint Leo College has 59 declared majors and many undecideds. Along with nurturing the musical, artistic, and theatrical skills of these 59 individuals, the Fine Arts department is responsible for giving the student body at large some insight into dramatics, music, art and dance. But it is sometimes difficult to make materials and opportunities available to all. Why?

In the second semester of the 1972-73 school year, the college's enrollment fell way below expectations. This caused a cutback in budgets, which Mr. Earl Grauer, divisional chairman of the Fine Arts department, cites as having decreased his budget 15 per cent. Since that time, nothing has gotten any better. The Fine Arts budget has remained virtually the same.

The department has a unique problem. They not only need new day-to-day materials each semester, but also items such as musical instruments, recording equipment and kilns. What kind of orchestrations can one learn without the proper instruments? And how well can a potter work without a wheel? These unique problems have to be solved by the Fine Arts department at Saint Leo.

What does the Fine Arts department have? Mr. Grauer is most happy about the fact that almost all of the Fine Arts faculty are under the same roof. Now that the art and music departments are together in St. Leo Hall, his department has a greater sense of unity. St. Leo Hall is one of the few sites on campus where northern lighting is provided for the students. There are also classrooms and workshops available for majors and other students to utilize. But there is still a problem, what does the Fine Arts department need?

One thing is space. Students are turned away from painting and ceramics classes every semester because there is not enough room for them. Art works are often unknowingly damaged by other classes, as the rooms are used for many different kinds of classes. And, of course, there is the dance - karate shuffle, happening every Thursday at what is called, oddly enough, the dance studio.

The ceramics studio is a cool and comfortable room. But it is limited by only having four potters' wheels. The room looks nice until you open the door, and walk into another room with desk drawers and God knows what else.

Then you wade your way through to the listening room. There you will find four cassette recorders and two turntables available for student use. There is enough space in the listening room, but there is not enough money for materials.

Take the time to walk down the hall and go to room 4. See and smell the rooms our musicians sometimes have to practice in. The carpet is a remnant from Benoit's halls and the mildew on the wall does little to heighten one's creative urge.

Next, we come to the theatre. You know, the building with the paint peeling off of it. As you walk into the darkness, you notice that it's freezing if it's winter, or unbearably hot if it's summer.

Mr. Grauer is especially proud of the department's dome. Unfortunately, we were unable to visit it, as someone had carelessly pried an object into the lock, jamming it. But that's only a few more dollars that have to be wasted, because someone was thoughtless.

Nevertheless, Mr. Grauer is thankful for his resources. He is a man who is very proud of his department, and one can easily see why. The Fine Arts division has taken what little the college has given it and developed talented and dedicated art, dance, musical and theatrical departments.

One can see that there need to be improvements in many areas of the Fine Arts department. But the problems I have already enumerated are only part of the picture. There are many everyday economic problems which have greatly hindered the Fine Arts department. Mr. Grauer tells of drumsticks, which in a two year period have risen from $1.25 to $3.00. Art history slides have increased from 25 cents to $1.25 per slide. And, of course, there are rising paper prices. How can one accommodate such spiraling increases on a fixed budget?

How the Fine Arts department has done what it has, I do not know. I commend the department for their perseverance. If they were receiving the highest divisional budget on campus, it would probably not be enough. For they need outrageously expensive fundamentals, such as a grand piano, which would cost at least $10,000.

Perhaps it is time to examine our interests as a college. The theatre and dance departments graduated almost all of their majors last year. Are we going to try to replace them, or let the departments die? How many people are enticed by the thought of working in a poorly constructed, uncomfortably ugly atmosphere for four years? Not many.

There is one word to accurately describe the Fine Arts deparmtent at Saint Leo, and that word is diligent. The definition of diligent is, "characterized by steady, earnest and energetic application and effort; painstaking." I believe that this faculty, the 59 Fine Arts majors and the student body deserve a little more than they are now getting.

Weather worn and money short theater in need of attention. Photo By Rich Daniels

Town To Consider $188,000 Budget Monday

Next Monday, September 30 at 7:30 the Town of Saint Leo will consider its 1974-75 budget. Increased revenue sharing monies and assets carried over from last year's budget bring the total 1974-75 budget to some $188,000, a $70,000 increase over last year's budget of $120,000. The commission in a work session on Monday September 16 gave preliminary consideration to the budget in order that it could be written up in the form of a resolution for adoption Monday night.

Included in the budget was the tentative appropriation of $81,000 for the Saint Leo Police department and funds for purchase of a Town Hall facility and a new position, town porter.

Mayor Sister Jerome Leavy also announced that students would not be affected by the passage of a personal property tax two weeks ago by the town commission. She indicated in her remarks that Dr. Robert H. Peterson, vice president of academic affairs for Saint Leo College, had inquired if the students would be affected. She went on to state that they would not, because they live in tax exempt buildings. May Leavy also stated that the State of Florida has an exclusionary clause that exempts automobiles as taxable personal property when they are registered.

The town has also received two bids for a town hall. One bid is a $22,000 double wide trailer and the other is a $35,700 modular construction. The town has delayed action awaiting more bids and location of a permanent site for the town hall.

The meeting will be held in the basement of St. Francis Hall. This will probably be the last meeting held there, as the College Public Relations office will be moving in next month.

Editorial Commentary

Pledging and the Pledgee

Soon we will be observing guys in yellow sweater-vests carrying bricks or wearing black bowler hats and holding walking sticks. There will also be girls draped with scarves or decked in green berets. These are the signs of pledging season. This is the time of year when pledges fashion wooden paddles to give their brothers as signs of brotherhood. It is also a time when the brothers and sisters direct the lives of their prospective brothers and sisters. The directions may be many and to the observer may seem senseless, juvenile and demonstrative of anything but brotherhood.

Saint Leo has both different and traditional means of testing pledges. There is, for example, a run through the monastery, the draping of toilet paper, the designs created on the bowl with the help of the abbey's oranges, the two or three mile trips from campus which test the pledge's ability to navigate himself back to his prospective brothers and, of course, some more severe treatments that will, in the interests of good taste, be omitted here.

But what should be the most outstanding feature of the pledge season seems to be missing, viz., the test of brotherhood and service to mankind. Is it not stated in the constitutions and by-laws of the fraternities and sororities that the members pledge themselves to the service of others?

Before the season gets into full swing, it might be a good idea for the presidents of the fraternities and sororities to reread their constitutions and to evaluate their pledge program. They should then ask themselves whether they live up to the stated goals of the organization. There is no shortage of needed public service work in this county. The only shortage is man and woman power and the commitment of time and imagination to help others to help themselves.

Those who are considering membership in a fraternity or sorority should ask the brothers and sisters how the organization's pledge program is going to benefit others. If the fraternity or sorority cannot show them how its pledge program will meet the needs of those in need, then they should seek out another group.

As prospective pledges, you should keep in mind that there is stiff competition among the fraternities and sororities to enlist new members. Without new members a fraternity or sorority will not long exist. The beer and party budget is built around dues and the less members the less dues; the less dues the less beer that will be consumed. If you're out to join a fraternity or sorority, remember you're in a buyer's market. Take your time to ask questions and be selective in choosing. You do command a certain amount of bargaining power with your dues check and your grade point average. Use them wisely.

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Residency Requirement Needs Reconsideration

By Gerard Mulligan

A recent change in policy at Saint Leo College has once again passed before the glassy eyes of its students.

An article published in the first edition of the Monarch stated that the class of 78, and all those who follow, will be required to take residence on campus for their entire four years at Saint Leo.

I do not believe that the administration of Saint Leo College have any idea what they have done.

The problem that faces the college is economical. The problems that face future students of Saint Leo affect their independence and pursuit of happiness.

The college presently has four resident buildings for male students and four separate resident halls for female students. Many of the rooms in these buildings are empty. For many years the college has been floundering as to what to do with this problem. Now they have chosen their course.

Like the Holiday Inn in downtown Tampa, the dormitories function best when all rooms are full. Unfortunately, there is some difference between the Holiday Inn's rooms and St. Ed's rooms.

The Holiday Inn offers special discounts for groups, obliges the fancies of discontent visiting businessmen, and let young people in for free.

Often, residents of Lee Marvin Hall get in serious trouble for offering stranded young ladies shelter in their living quarters. But unlike Holiday Inn, Saint Leo has a much easier way to fill her rooms to capacity. The Board of Trustees simply nod their heads, pass a resolution, and, puff, the rooms are filled. But will they be?

Mr. Louis O'Gorman stated that the condition of all resident halls is going to be improved in the near future. St. Ed's is to be the first to be overhauled. Many students on campus believe it would be easier to remodel Noah's ark than St. Ed's.

But the argument has nothing to do with elegance, or lack of it, in the resident halls. It has to do with a different breed of people, those people who under any condition would not consider living in a dormitory for four years.

But the administration does not see this, or maybe they don't want to see. They simply reply, if you do not want to follow the rules of Saint Leo, you may leave.

In the past many students have left, others waited until they reach 21 and could move off campus legally. Other students have come up with extraordinary excuses. One student danced in with a note from his mother saying he was a homosexual and could not function properly in the dorm. Many students show up with doctor's notes explaining their deathly attitude toward cafeteria food. One must sympathize with them. Still another student had to live in Tampa to be close to his parole officer.

But why should a student need an excuse to live in his own home? Many students attending Saint Leo are completely independent of their parents. They support themselves and if they want to take residence in the surrounding communities, they should be permitted to do so.

Of similar importance, what effect would this new rule have on the communities of St. Leo and San Ann?

At the present time there are many graduates and students alike, living permanently in the area. If this residency requirement goes into effect, it will not only help to destroy the town economically, but it will also destroy the relationship between the residents and the students.

For a long time there has been a certain amount of friction between residents and students. The friction has not been between students living in the area and the residents. It has been between the students living on campus and the local residents.

If Saint Leo College puts this rule into effect, it will virtually destroy all community relations. When a student lives in the area, his culture tends to fuse with the locality which leads to a better understanding and acceptance by all. If students were not permitted to live in the area, the hostility between the different factions would grow and the college would be looked upon with distrust.

It is of the utmost importance that the Board of Trustees take another look at the new problem they have created. If the situation is not resolved, everyone will lose out in the end.

If the college believes that the extra money received by students forced to live on campus is going to relieve them of their financial problems, they are mistaken.

If Saint Leo College insists on enforcing this residency requirement, they will eventually destroy the entire philosophy and openness of the school.

The administration of Saint Leo must come to a decision. Are economics the most important part of an institution offering a complete educational experience? Living with one's self is often the most educating experience ever received. We ask you not to refuse us that experience.

Reader Seeks Reestablishment of Rescue Service

Dear Editor,

We, the students, have a well equipped van that is sitting in front of the security building gathering dust and acquiring square tires. Why let all this go to waste? We have the facilities, all we need is the manpower! Students in the past took this service for granted. Now that it is a moldie oldie, the students are starting to note the consequences.

If a student becomes injured on or near campus, Jackson Memorial Hospital ambulance service is usually called to take the person to their hospital. Transportation alone costs $35. Any other medical attention required en route to the hospital is not included. The non-existent Rescue Squad is going to be needed again. All home games (football, baseball, and soccer) will be played on good Saint Leo soil.

The van was donated to the college for the sole purpose of the Rescue Squad. Funds to run the van, according to Chief Charles Gordon, came from his own pocket. Any student injured on or near campus (staff and faculty usually included) would be taken to the hospital in Dade City and, if need be, Lakeland or Tampa.

There is a need for volunteers to revive this much needed service. Any person interested in helping in any way possible, please leave your name with the editor of the MONARCH. You will be contacted.

Richard L. Parker, 225 St. Ed's

ECOLOGY; A LIVING CONCERN

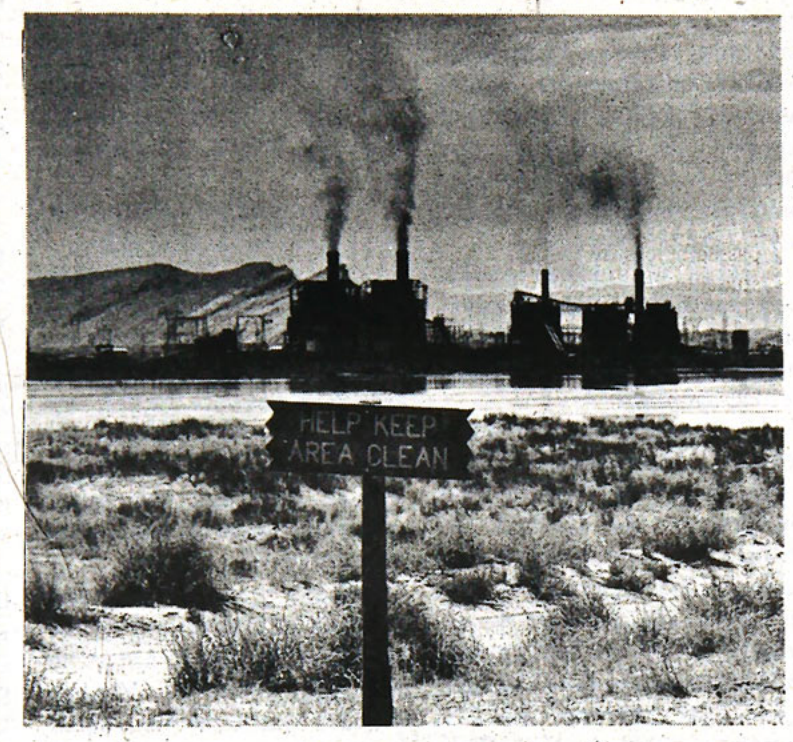
By Gerard Mulligan

Ecology – go ahead, say the word. Ecology. Now let's see who can spell it. E-C-O-L-O-G-Y. That's really great. There's a lot of things you can do with a college diploma. If you've taken social problems, you probably even know what the definition is.

But what does ecology really mean to the average person? Not too much.

To the car manufacturer, it's a pain in the ass. All 1975 cars are required to have air pollution safety devices and they cost the companies a little more money. How much air does one little Monte Carlo pollute anyway?

To the city of New York, ecology costs too much money. Since the turn of the century, the city has been dumping its raw garbage, billions of pounds a year, into the Atlantic Ocean. The theory was that the garbage would slide down the continental shelf and never be noticed. The problem is that the garbage decided not to slide. Instead, it has turned back on the city. In some places there is a thick black sludge less than three miles off Long Island's south shore. The estimated cost of cleaning up is in excess of $20 billion. To New York, ecology is $20 billion.



Pollution from this plant can be seen thity-five miles away

A beautiful view of Phoenix, Az.

To many large industries, ecology means that hey can no longer pump raw sewage into America's lakes and rivers.

According to the Clean River and Harbor act of 1899, it is illegal to pump raw sewage into navigable waters. Some college students a few years back spent their summer vacation taking companies to court.

Apparently 95% of all industries in the U.S. pay little attention to the Clean River and Harbor act. Any person who files suit against one of these companies and wins, will receive one third of the total cost of the cleaning up operation. To industries, ecology means cleaning up the problems they have been creating for the last 100 years.

To the Army Corps of Engineers, ecology means they can no longer build dams for the hell of it. Politics were always involved. It did not matter if a dam was needed, if the favors could be had, a dam would be built to supply jobs and industry to the area. Ecology to the corps is building a dam only when it is needed.

But what is ecology to those of us who do not own large companies or administer the affairs of cities? What is ecology to the individual? Ecology is an art. It is probably the most important art to us all. It is the art of existence. The necessity of ecology to the individual is inevitable to our future existence. We must all become total ecologists. Ecology to the individual is learning to conserve the few natural resources we have left. For a college student, there are a few basic rules to follow:

1. Never buy a non-returnable bottle. Write to your state legislature and ask them to introduce a bill outlawing non-returnable bottles. Any bottle that cannot be returned should be taken to a recycling center.

2. Save all aluminum cans and return them to the recycling center.

3. Save all newspapers and return them to the recycling center.

4. NEVER LITTER! Littering is a disease, the disease of modern America. It is a crime and should be treated that way.

5. Boycott all paper products. This is the hardest to follow, but also the most important. Paper companies have long been the guiltiest of all ecological criminals. Because of our corrupt politicians and capitalistic paper executives, our forests are being chopped down and destroyed. Left behind is a graveyard of tree stumps.

6. Cut down on smoking cigarettes. Smoking pollutes your lungs as well as the air.

7. Reduce the amount of meat you consume. Animals are living beings and a part of our ecology.

8. Leave you car in park. Walk to classes, ride a bike. You would be surprised how much fun it is, this land is yours and it's beautiful.

9. Be a conscientious consumer. Find out what corporations produce the products that you consume. Find out if they are ecologically conscious. If they are polluting the air and water, boycott their products.

There is more to ecology than recycling and boycotting. To become a true ecologist, you must involve yourself in cleaning up the ness created by a less conscientious people. It is not easy to be aware of ecology. It is a lot easier to be lazy. It takes patience, but in the end the benefits will be well worth it.

Ecology can be a good time as well as economical. Plowing and planting a garden for example:

With a 20 x 20 patch of land, a shovel, a hoe, some seeds, and a lot of love for our Mother Earth, one can create a most productive garden.

If this is one's first garden, working with fast growing vegetables should be considered (great for incentive). Watermelons and pumpkins are a few fast ones and they grow well in most any soil. Carrots, corn, cucumber, and marijuana also grow well in this area. Tomatoes and eggplant take a little more know-how and a lot of patience. After a few years of experimenting with different seeds and methods of growing, one can become totally independent of supermarkets and vegetable dealers.

Another idea is to make your own fruit wine. With a little sugar, raisins and oranges, you can brew a most delicious and intoxicating beverage. Apple, orange, wild berry and mushroom are a few of the local favorites.

We must all first make individual attempts to clean up this planet. Try cleaning up a river on the weekend. Recycle everything that can be and don't buy anything that can't. Ecology means understanding the land and living in harmony with it. It means learning more about the land and loving it. If we all try together, there is a chance and, if not, our destruction is inevitable.

EPA Standards Would Weaken Clean Air Laws

WASHINGTON (LNS) – Announcing that "Air quality alone should not dictate entire patterns of economic and social growth," Environmental Protection Agency deputy administrator John Quarles recently proposed regulations which would significantly weaken existing air pollution prohibitions.

Quarles told a news conference on August 16 that the EPA's proposal would let the states give industrial and economic growth priority over protection of pure air.

He said it would allow construction of huge 1,000 megawatt coal burning power plants, petroleum refineries, oil shale processors, coal gasification plants and other installations that pollute the air where the air is currently more pure than national regulations require.

Paricularly affected would be the West, where the air is so clear that a person can occasionally see for 100 miles into the distance.

In the 1970 Clean Air Act, Congress required establishment of federal standards forbidding all pollution harmful to human health plus later more stringent standards protecting animals, plants, property and environmental values.

In 1972, the Sierra Club took the EPA to court, arguing that the purpose of the Clean Air Act to "protect and enhance" air quality meant that air already cleaner than that required by the national standards must not be polluted at all. Federal courts agreed that the law intended to forbid any "significant deterioration" of existing clean air, but they did not say how much pollution would constitute "significant" deterioration. The EPA's proposed regulations are that agency's answer.

It said, "Deterioration of air quality can be regarded as 'significant' only within the broader perspective of public expectations and desires concerning the manner in which a particular region should be developed."

If the EPA regulations are formalized as is, the Sierra Club promises to wage another court battle. The environmental group maintains that the EPA's proposed policy has already been rejected in the courts and would be rejected again.

Even so, the EPA is already negligent in watchdogging air pollution permitted by the states. "The burden of the Clean Air Act rests mainly with the state," said a spokesperson for the Sierra Club.

"The EPA is supposed to evaluate a state's plans and presumably reject them if necessary. But by and large the state plans are grossly inadequate. A Government Accounting Office report has said that overall enforcement of air pollution regulations is a slow and inefficient process; quite inadequate."

Ecology starts in our own backyard

'I hereby swear my allegiance to the United States of America and promise not to break any laws by indulging in such things as cheating on my income tax, plotting burglaries, obstructing justice . . .'

Reprinted From St. Petersburg Times

FORD OFFERS LIMITED AMNESTY

President Ford offered conditional amnesty last Monday to Vietnam draft evaders and military deserters who agreed to work for up to two years in public service jobs. Ford said, "My sincere hope is that this is a constructive step toward calmer and cooler appreciation of our individual rights and responsibilities and our common purpose as a nation, whose future is always more important than its past." The President established a nine-member presidential clemency board to review the cases of those already convicted or punished. Ford appointed Charles Goodell, a former Republican Senator from New York, as chairman of the clemency board. Rev. Theodore Hesburg, the president of Notre Dame, was also appointed to the clemency board.

Most of the draft evaders and military deserters, now living in Sweden and Canada, are not expected to accept Ford's amnesty program.

Ford's Amnesty Conditions:

According to President Ford, a draft evader or deserter will be granted a less-than-honorable discharge after fulfillment of these conditions:

1. Present himself to a U.S. attorney by Jan. 31, 1975.
2. Pledging allegiance to the United States.
3. Fulfillment of up to 2 years of services under the Selective Service System.

Anti-War Groups Organize "Week of Concern"

NEW YORK (LNS) – An International Week of Concern September 29 to October 6, sponsored by a coalition of anti-war groups will stage protests against the continuing war in Indochina, including demands for freedom for Vietnamese political prisoners; universal unconditional amnesty for American war resisters, exiles and anti-war protesters; and an end to all aid to the Thieu / Lon Noi regimes.

Actions will include guerilla tiger cage vigils, mobile education projects, leafletting, picketing of war-related institutions and letter writing campaigns.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a mock refugee camp surrounded by barbed wire will dramatize the situation of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese who are prevented from returning to their rice fields and ancestral homes; religious groups will hold protests in churches and temples; and tiger cage vigils will be held in numerous cities. In New York City, commuters will be approached by "Checkpoint Charlies" demanding ID's from them and from incognito protesters, who will then be caged for refusing to show identification.

In addition, October 3 has been marked as a National Study / Action Day on Political Prisoners. Seminars, speakers, films, and demonstrations are planned for college campuses demanding freedom for political prisoners in Vietnam and the implementation of the Paris Peace Agreement which is supposed to guarantee their release. There are at least 200,000 prisoners still detained, interrogated and tortured by the Saigon government.

Nearby the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday, October 2, leaflets in the form of enlarged dollars bills will be distributed. The other side will explain the price – in dollars – for the raging war.

The request for economic aid alone this year is $750 million – up from last year's $475 million. American money currently provides 86 per cent of Vietnam's total operating costs, reports the Indochina Resource Center, supporting an army of over one million and 120,000 police. Without that aid, the Saigon government could not continue its repressive policies.

Another site of protest during the Week of Concern will be the Office of Veterans' Affairs in Brooklyn, where the Vietnam Veterans Against the War / Winter Soldier Organization will leaflet those couple of hundred vets who line up on any given day – only one-third of whom are served.

In addition, the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty is issuing its own single-type discharge "certificates," hoping vets will burn their official discharge papers and replace them with the symbolic single-type discharges; The action is intended to dramatize the plight of over a half million veterans who have received "less-than-honorable" discharges, barring them from veterans benefits and civil service and many private jobs.

Demonstrators nationwide will continue to demand universal, unconditional amnesty despite President Ford's announcement on September 16 of a conditional "earned re-entry" system. In addition to the thousands of exiles in Canada and Europe and the tens of thousands of military resisters at large in the U.S., the number of people still in prison for draft-law violations as of July 22, 1974, is set at 120 by Amnesty International.

Even in the period after inductions were ended, through May of 1974, 794 of the 1,306 people indicted under the Selective Service Act have been convicted, according to the Justice Department.

Those in coalition sponsoring the Week of Concern include War Resisters League, Vietnam Veterans Against the War / Winter Soldier Organization, Women Strike for Peace, Indochina Resource Center, Clergy and Laity Concerned, Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Medical Aid to Indochina, SANE, Indochina Peace Campaign, Coalition to Stop Funding the War, and others.

For more information call the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty at (212) 228-1500. About the Student Day of Concern for Political Prisoners, contact Ralph Brave, Georgetown University Indochina Study Group, 1829 S. St. NW, Washington 20009 (202) 387-2872.

National News Notes

UFW DEMANDS EQUAL TIME AGAINST GALLO

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) – The United Farm Workers of America (UFW) has put together two 60-second television commercials and is asking the television networks for air time under the "fairness doctrine" to answer Gallo wine commercials. The UFW called for a boycott of Gallo wines in July 1973 as part of their effort to force growers into signing grape contracts with the union.

The UFW points out that the networks carry no other programming representing the opposite viewpoints on this issue "i.e. that viewers SHOULD boycott Gallo by NOT buying Gallo wine products." In their letter to the networks and California TV stations, the union points out that Gallo products are sold under many names, but "Gallo makes no effort to inform your viewers that these are actually Gallo products. Thus Gallo is subverting the UFW boycott, not only by massive advertising on TV, but also by failing to inform the public that it is the source of wines with other labels."

The getaway car.

Reprinted From St. Petersburg Times

JAWORSKI REFUSES TO TELL OF NIXON'S INVOLVEMENT

Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski refused to guarantee a full report on his investigations of Richard Nixon. Jaworski said he would refuse to file a report even after the inquiries of Nixon and others are complete. Jaworski said he and his staff do not have the authority to make the report under the existing law. Jaworski felt he lacked the power without a directive from Congress. Jaworski stated, "Unless authorized, our primary concern relates to the protection of individual rights and to the proper scope of a prosecutor's treatment of criminal allegations."

NIXON IS SUBPOENAED

Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski subpoenaed former president Nixon to appear as a witness in the Watergate coverup trial. The subpoena was thought to be the only way to gain access to the 33 controversial presidential tape recordings. The FBI in Los Angeles delivered the subpoena to Nixon in his San Clemente residence.

Nixon reportedly filed a motion in the U.S. District Court to anull the subpoena.

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Photo by Rich Daniels

Carmine Sesa Student Government Association Treasurer

SGA To Consider Drop In Beer Prices

In a close vote a motion to charge 50 cents admission to "Your Father's Mustache" was defeated by the Senate. The motion was made by Student Government Association Treasurer, Carmine Sesa, who asserted that the SGA could not afford financially to back the production independently. Last week the SGA appropriated $1,000 for the program and it was announced by SGA president, Jim Loiacono, that no admission fees would be charged at events which SGA paid for, in part or wholly.

Former SGA treasurer, Kate O'Conner, now a member of the Senate, argued that the motion was a contradiction of the new policy. Kathy Donnellon, chairman of the social committee and proponent of last week's motion to appropriate the money for "Your Father's Mustache," stated that her sorority, Delta Phi Delta, would sell raffle tickets at the door to raise money. The final vote on the motion was 20 in favor and 21 opposed.

Bill Thompson, chairman of the men's food committee, gave a report to the Senate of a meeting he had with Marcus Baker and Claude Highsmith. He noted that both men seemed cooperative and concerned with the students' point of view and were willing to work with the students to rectify any complaints or problems. Bill also reported on the increased price of beer at the Cage, saying that Mr. Baker was realizing a $29 profit per keg, based on sales of approximately 11 kegs per week. Based on 32 weeks of school, that is a $10,208 profit.

Senate passed a resolution requesting a drop in price. A resolution meeting to drop the current price by a dime will be introduced at today's Senate meeting by Senators Copeland, Love and Shonter.

Student Senate meetings are held in Selby auditorium on Thursdays at 4 p.m. All students are encouraged to attend. The meeting is open to the entire student body.

A professors View

Philosophy Of education

By Dr. William G. Reardon

SUCCESS, SURVIVAL, AND THE LEARNER

I strongly endorse the principle of accountability in education. Far too often educators rationalize poor student performance by labeling them unmotivated or slow.

I believe in motivating a student to accept the premise that HE DOES possess essential skills and knowledge. He should understand that a healthy self-image can help him achieve a sense of power over his future. Further, an educator must provide success experiences which help eliminate negative attitudes toward learning and thus assist students in developing skills and strategies for survival in college and after college.

CHANGE AND THE INSTITUTION OF SCHOOL

It seems to me that the certainty of change and the probable transformation of the teacher into a manger of learning, rather than a pedagogical pontiff, are important recognitions.

The school, at all levels, must become an institution which LEARNS. It must learn to develop in students a positive attitude toward learning. As an institution devoted to carrying out instruction, it must be capable of continued renewal.

A QUESTION OF TRUST

Unlike B. F. Skinner, who sees a need to set up an image of what people should be like and then with reinforcement techniques, shape people so they become this image, I feel people should choose their own ends, but we as educators should aim them in becoming good choicemakers.

Skinner says control is inevitable and it already exists. Quite often it is in such disguised forms that we are often unaware that controls exist. Carl Rogers agrees that great strides have been made in controlling human behavior, but he has a number of questions which alarm him. Who will be controlled? By whom? and to what end?

Let me add here a question of my own: Are we really so sure we cannot TRUST people to guide their own destinies that we must allow someone else to decide what our youth will become?

A MATTER OF CONVICTION

In no way must it be construed that I am opposed to all forms of structure, but I am adamantly stirred by inflexibility in institutions. Institutions, like people, must remain fluid, changing, adaptive and humane.

TEACHING

I am inclined to feel, that far too often, the educator confuses the authority of knowledge with his personal professional authority, which he sets in opposition to the freedom of his students. Often, the instructor acts and the students have only the illusion of acting through the action of the instructor.

Education which does not produce self-directed people has failed everyone. The goals of education cannot be accomplished without this self-direction.

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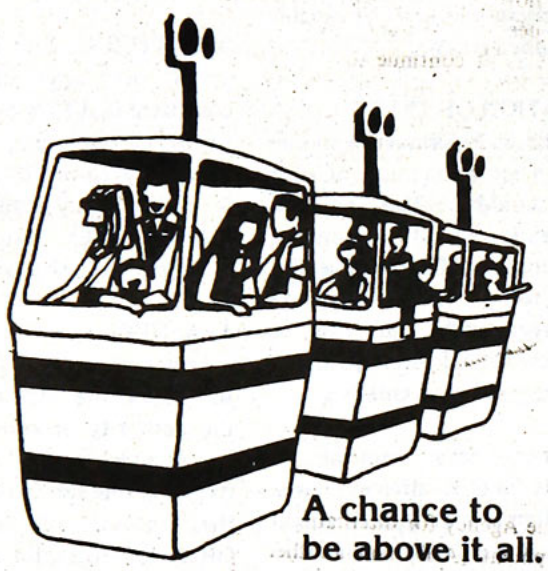

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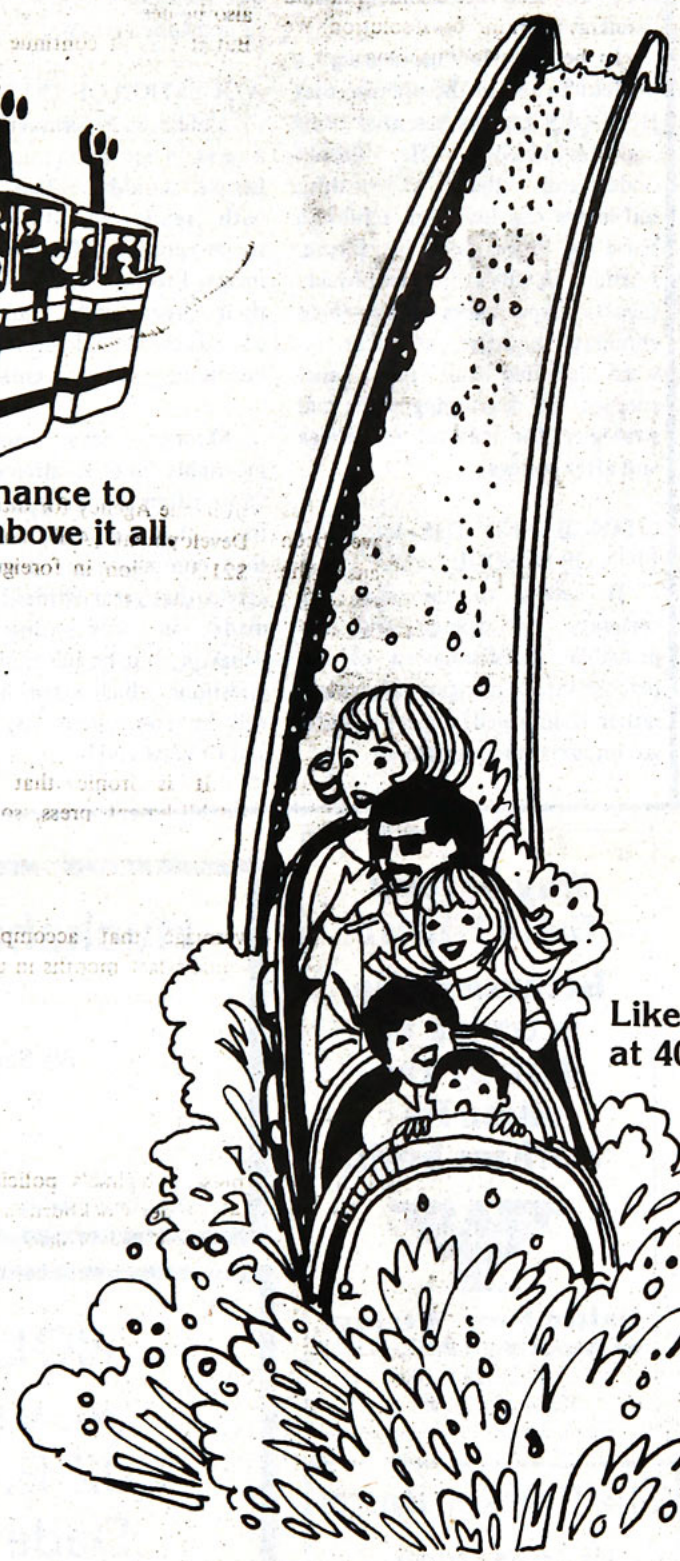

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Community Support Sought For Library Facilities

Dear Editor,

This past week Monarch covered stories related to the intellectual level and the facilities on campus geared to strengthen the intellect. It seems as if in the past both the mentality and the facilities have been lacking on campus.

What is noticeably different this year is a change in overall attitudes of the freshman class and the student body at large. We are starting to see Saint Leo College as a collectivity of more responsible beings, concerned with their studies and academic life in general. This brings us to an important decision. We cannot stop learning now, and to learn, we need certain facilities.

Specifically, we are speaking about the library. The word is that the library has been used more this year than in previous years. If this is true, it is certain to bring about a problem: lack of materials. Because we have a very limited supply of books in many categories, you may find yourself fighting over books.

The gist of this article is to try to influence you who need and use the library facilities to try to do something about this problem. We need the most recent and accurate materials available, and to get them we may have to try to emphasize our need to the administration and its minions. So, we must find some way to organize our thoughts in hopes of accomplishing something concrete. Many minds working together can often do more than one alone. I ask that we all become involved with this problem and spend some time and energy working on a solution. We can be strong enough together to accomplish almost anything we want.

We have also had an offer of help from a new teacher in the business department, Ms. Vicki Karan. She understands the problems we are faced with at Saint Leo very well, as she graduated from Saint Leo. She has offered her time and thoughts to help students get underway in examining new ways of financing supplies and materials for our needy library.

The rest is left to the individual. The library is a facility we all now need and which will also be needed by future students. But it cannot continue to regress as it has been, or the college itself could face difficult problems. Help is needed by all, fraternities, sororities, clubs, organizations, but in particular from the individual student.

Richard Mente, San Antonio

Chilean Police State Victim Of Inflation Unemployment and Repression

NEW YORK (LNS) – One year after the bloody coup that overthrew the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende, Chile officially remains in a state of internal war. Over 30,000 people have been murdered by the junta during the last year and in the past seven weeks another 20,000 have been arrested and imprisoned, to be subjected to torture and sham military trials. Unchecked inflation and low wages have devastated the working class and now even the middle classes are affected. But those who are paying the highest price are precisely those sectors that supported the Allende government – the poor, the working class, the unemployed.

SITUATION OF WORKERS DETERIORATES

One of the junta's first actions on coming to power in Chile was to ban "Marxist" parties, place the others in recess, outlaw the CUT (Chilean labor union) and prohibit all strikes and union activities. Since then, over 350,000 workers have been fired from their jobs and unemployment is now placed conservatively at about 20 per cent of the work force. Then, on June 9, the junta announced its intention to fire an additional 100,000 government workers by the end of the year.

A major factor in the rising unemployment has been the firing of pro-Allende workers. Last May it was reported that 38,000 Allende supporters had lost their jobs, and the announced cutbacks in government employment will probably be used in the same way (to get rid of the junta's opponents).

While the situation of blacklisted workers in Chile is desperate, those who have retained their jobs are not doing much better. Buying power is half of what it was a year ago, and Chile's inflation rate for 1973 was the highest in the world – 753 per cent. This year it is expected to go up at least another 250 to 500 per cent.

In simple terms this means that workers are spending almost all their earnings on simple food commodities. And since food prices have risen at least 200 to 1800 per cent since the coup, bread and beans have become the basic diet for millions of Chileans. Among the unemployed, malnutrition is common.

The wage increases ordered by the military government have done nothing to improve the workers' living conditions. While the official minimum wage is 18,000 escudos per month, it is estimated that a family of four needs 76,000 escudos just for minimum subsistence. And many workers receive less than the minimum.

The economic disaster of the last year has hit not only the poor but also the middle classes. More than 600 small businesses have gone bankrupt as a result of the military government's economic policies, and many small proprietors who initially supported the coup are beginning to have second thoughts.

"(The Junta's) economic policy is favoring the big guys, not the little people," complained an officer of the Confederation of Retailers and Small Businessmen – one of the groups whose strikes severely strained the Allende government.

AID TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

The United States government was one of the first to recognize the junta and rushed to provide it with economic and military assistance. In addition to military loans and direct government-to-government loans, private U.S. banks and international monetary agencies in which the U.S. has controlling interest have been generous in providing loans to the government.

By February, $570 million in loan commitments had already been made, and in April the U.S. controlled Inter American Development Bank approved $97 million in loans.

In an effort to entice investors, the government has granted economic concessions and attempted to politically consolidate the regime through centralization of repressive control. Laws have been passed allowing investors to take maximum profits on their investments and U.S. companies whose holdings were nationalized under Allende are being encouraged to return. So far, 16 companies have agreed to this. And Dow Chemical has announced that it will invest another $2 million.

While the junta says it will not return existing copper mines to their former U.S. owners, favorable settlements have been worked out on this front as well. Large new copper deposits will be sold to foreign firms which can count on getting their investments back in two to three years. The junta is currently negotiating a $300 million copper investment with Falconbridge Ltd., a Canadian based, U.S. owned company.

In July the junta agreed to repay Anaconda Copper $253 million for assets nationalized by the Allende government. (The Popular Unity government gave no compensation, pointing out that the copper companies had already taken $774 million in excess profits from Chile.) Payment for compensation to Anaconda will probably open new avenues of credit for the junta, and encourage new investments in copper.

Meanwhile there are requests before Congress for $25 million from the Agency for International Development (AID) and another $21.3 million in foreign military assistance. The junta announced it was seeking $400 million more in Inter American Development Bank funds.

It is ironic that the U.S. establishment press, so ready to denounce Chile during the Allende years, has now become silent. "As compared with the torrent of verbiage that accompanied Allende's last months in power, the denunciation of his wild economic policies and his 'threatened' (though never actually achieved) onslaught on the Chilean constitution, there has been little in the way of serious analysis of the present regime's policies," notes Alexander Cockburn, a columnist for the Village Voice.

"We heard a great deal about inflation under Allende ... less about inflation now which runs at a percentage point and a half every day. We heard about the possibilities of authoritarian rule if Allende continued in power. But Allende had no secret police, no political prisoners, no censorship ..."

"As so often, there was more publicity given to the menace of socialism rather than the actuality of fascism."

Monarch Introduces Classified Advertising

This issue initiates a new Monarch reader service, Classified Advertising. Classifieds will be sold at the rate of 30 cents per line, 32 characters per line. Included in the 32 character per line are all marks of punctuation and spaces between words and marks of punctuation. Minimum charge is $1.20 (four lines). Deadline is the Friday before publication at 12 noon. Orders may be dropped off at the MONARCH office in St. Leo Hall or sent to MONARCH: Classifieds, P.O. Drawer 2126, St. Leo, Florida 33574. Order will NOT be accepted over the telephone. Remittance should be made by check to MONARCH.

Classifieds will include: Announcements, Automobiles, For Rent, For Sale, Help Wanted, Legal Notices, Personals, Services, Tutoring, Typing, Wanted and Miscellaneous, Lost and Found, and Freebee's. Classifications will be offered as a public Service; hence, no charge.

Annoucments

Fr. Henry Koren Ph.D. will speak on the "Future of Religion" Tuesday October 1st at St. Francis 11 All Are Welcome

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Personals

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Ball Players May Join Picket Line

By Tommy Schellenberg

Even though the baseball season hasn't started yet, it did make itself heard this past week in the offices of Norm Kaye, athletic director, and Dr. Thomas Southard, president of Saint Leo.

Thoroughly disgusted with the condition of the new baseball field in the athletic complex, which was promised them last April, team members passed out a petition which said that the 25 ball players that had signed it would transfer to another school if construction on the new field did not speed up. This probably would mean no baseball team, as well as the loss of $75,000. After this conference with Dr. Southard, the ball players made significant steps to begin their fall baseball schedule. First of all, according to an informed source, Dr. Southard said the backstop fence, which has been holding up practices, would be up by the weekend and, secondly, he would try to rent Massey field in Dade City until the new baseball field is ready.

So, the baseball team now looks forward to the beginning of their fall schedule, but one more false promise could cause picket lines.

International Club To Organize

The International Club will hold its first meeting of the year at 4:00 p.m. in Duncan Lounge at the McDonald Center today. The election of officers and the planning of this year's special projects and social events will take place.

This year the club will have a new moderator, Mrs. Renee Cueto. Mrs. Cueto came to Saint Leo 17 years ago from Santo Domingo and has travelled extensively ever since. Mrs. Cueto hopes to help the new international students with their adjustment to the American way of life.

The club has as a high priority the bettering of relations between the international student and his American counterpart. To accomplish this goal, membership in the club is open to all those with an interest in "contributing toward greater understanding and acceptance of our unique and interesting ethnic differences."

Mrs. Cueto will keep office hours in Carmel Hall on Fridays from 10 – 3, or she may be contacted at her home by 588-3296.

Build a personal bridge of understanding, bring a friend and join the International Club.

Monarchs Open Soccer Season

For the first 23 minutes of play in Wednesday's game, Saint Leo looked really unbelievable against their opponents. Miami had the ball in Leo territory only three times during the first period. Eventually, substitution began to take its toll on Saint Leo. The play became sloppy with Leo appearing to kick with the hope someone would be there. Saint Leo did give some very outstanding performances on the field: Nigel Galt, a striker from Trinidad; Mike Scott, the captain, also from Trinidad, who controls the entire defense; and a freshman named Buddy Raynor, who played both midfield and the match, but these were truly outstanding.

While the game was interesting, the defense was beaten on both sides of the field time and again, which gave Miami control of the flow of play.

Overall, they look tough, but still must iron out a few kinks in playing together. The attitudes are good now, but there still remain a few who seem to be playing against Saint Leo by running their mouths instead of running on the field.

Evel Knievel Gets Richer Failure

NEW YORK (LNS) – Evel Knievel's Sky-Cycle X-2 did a nosedive into Idaho's Snake River Canyon early in September, but the money-mad stuntman and a bevy of corporations have done everything but lose out on the deal.

Aside from the $6 million he scooped up for the actual dive, and his own Evel Knievel Enterprises, the daring con man will be collecting for a long time to come, from Evel Knievel lunch boxes, Halloween costumes, straws, hobby kits, bicycle accessories, clothes and toys.

According to Advertising Age, the Ideal Toy Company is going strong for a second year in a row with a Knievel "Stunt Stadium," "crash car," and red, white and blue "Sky-Cycle" – all to be pushed "very heavily" on TV during the pre-Christmas hardsell, says Ideal Executive Herbert Sands. Wholesale sales hit $6 million in 1973 and Sands projects two to three times that in '74.

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